

The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life—Plant, Animal, Human

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The County Farm Bureau Agent

By L. R. Simons

NINETEEN years ago next March the first County Agent in the Northern States started work in Broome County, New York. The pioneers who took the leadership in making this initial step toward something better in agricultural improvement probably little thought just where the whole thing was headed. Today practically every agricultural county in the United States has one or more of these agricultural agents. Every New York State county where agriculture is an important industry has an agent and a supporting organization known as the Farm Bureau.

Almost at the very beginning, the need of farmer support was recognized as an essential factor in the success of the county agent movement. However the early farm bureaus, as is the case with most new organizations, were not largely supported by the farmers and in many cases the real underlying purpose was not understood. Probably the county agents were more responsible for this misunderstanding than were the farmers, principally because of the inexperience of the agents in dealing with farmers in an unorganized way.

Today we know that without the six thousand Farm Bureau committeemen and the thirty-five thousand members, the work of the county agents would be vastly more difficult than at present, and the results would be very meager in comparison. Naturally, then, the county agent must first of all be a rural leader and a rural organizer. Every community has the inherent ability and leadership to decide upon its own problems, to plan satisfactory means of solving them and in most cases actually to solve them. The successful county agent must recognize these facts and approach the problems of organization and leadership from this standpoint. The agent who attempts to approach such problems from the top down and to base his decisions mostly upon his own judgment without consulting the farmer leaders is eventually bound to fail as a leader and an organizer:

There is a fable about a farmer who taught his twelve sons to work together by showing them how easily one stick could be broken while a bundle of sticks

resisted his mightiest effort. Whether they learned the lesson is not told. Doubtless there were two or three who still preferred to go it alone and so hampered not only themselves but the other nine.

The farm is an individual business unit. In advancing the interests of the industry



LLOYD R. SIMONS
New York State County Agent Leader

as a whole the individual farm unit is helpless unless there exists some means of correlating and expressing the ideas and thoughts of the unit owner. It is a case of one stick or a bundle of sticks.

THE Farm Bureau organization has provided farmers the means of combining their strength. It is a bundle of sticks which resists destruction. The Farm Bureau movement, which in New York State is practically synonymous with the county agent movement, more than anything else has called the attention of the people generally to the basic importance of agriculture. Through it farmers have had, and continue to have, an opportunity for self expression and self development.

The number of farmers who belong to the Farm Bureau is, therefore, an im-

portant factor in giving it the required strength and prestige. In 1928, New York State had 30,431 members and in 1929, it had 34,835, an increase of 4400. In terms of money this increase represents more than \$15,000. An even larger increase is a prospect for the year 1930. This is a remarkable showing especially when it is remembered that for several years the membership remained about stationary. The Farm Bureau is non-partisan and non-religious. Any farmer or person interested in agriculture is admitted to membership. There is no fence built around this organization.

Mere members do not make an organization successful. Without a program of merit based upon the actual needs of the everyday farmer the Farm Bureau would be helpless. Its efforts are centered on increasing the net earnings of farmers primarily through better production and marketing efforts. Its program is educational first of all and it is determined by the farmers themselves through their chosen leaders.

The third important factor for successful organization is the leadership. The Farm Bureau has made a large contribution to this field but much remains to be done. At the present time in New York State more than 6000 farm bureau leaders are unselfishly giving of their time, thought and energy for the welfare of agriculture and the people who live on the farms. These men receive no pay and frequently their efforts are not fully appreciated by their neighbors. If the Farm Bureaus and the county agents had accomplished nothing else but to find and bring forward these splendid men they would have paid for their cost many times over. The pioneers in the development of the Farm Bureau movement in New York State have constantly had the development of farmer leaders in mind and have been guided by the advice given by our former Dean, Liberty Hyde Bailey, who many years ago said, "We must never be blinded by the organization but try to reach beyond it directly or indirectly to the help of the individual man and woman. Extension work is not primarily intended to make better crops and animals, but better men and women."

THERE is a fourth factor that is needed to insure services, adequate financing. The Farm Bureau in New York State is set up by law on the partnership basis whereby the farmers and the representatives of the College of Agriculture and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, together plan the program, employ the paid personnel and contribute toward the finances. For several years it has been necessary to increase the size of the county farm bureau budgets in order to take care of the increasing demands of farmers. The type of farming is changing, especially in the old hay and grain farming regions. This shifting from one type to another has taxed the best brains of the agricultural leaders in this state. It has also made necessary the extension of specialized help to individual farmers on their own farms. It is true that this kind of service has been organized into definite projects and campaigns, but it costs more money to operate than the old kind of service through farmers' institutes, newspapers and by mail. It is, however, satisfying the demands of farmers and is getting results about in proportion to the funds available to adequately finance it. The average persons fails to realize that it costs as much for the county agent to make a farm visit as it does for the doctor or the veterinarian.

In 1927 the total budget for all county bureaus in New York amounted to \$508,103. This jumped to \$552,890 in 1928 and in 1929 it is still larger. There is need of more funds in many counties and the federal, state and county appropriation bodies as well as the farmers are taking steps to meet the demands for increased service.

It is difficult to measure the work of any educational organization such as the Farm Bureau in terms of dollars and cents. We do know that the New York County agents make more than half a million contacts with farmers in a single year. We also know that 88,507 improved practices were adopted by farmers during the past year. We also know that there are thousands of farmers who individually have received a direct benefit of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, or more dollars because of the adoption of improved practices. Some farmers have even gone so far as to say they could not afford to operate a farm if they were deprived of the services and helps rendered by the county agent and the Farm Bureau. The beneficial effect upon community development is fully recognized but difficult to measure.

No doubt, sufficient has been said to present the wonderful opportunity which this kind of work offers to ambitious young men for service to agriculture and farm folk. Of course, the position of county agent is not an easy one, but its rewards are very large. Such rewards are not entirely limited to the satisfaction of doing something worthwhile. Ability and success are in most cases recognized and rewarded financially. The average salary of a county agent is yearly becoming larger. Frequently a young man just out of College starting at a salary of \$1500 per year as an assistant county agent is able at the end of a year to secure a salary of \$2200 to \$2500. The tendency in most counties is to increase a successful agent's salary yearly. The range in salaries of

county agents in this state is from \$1800 to \$4500 and of assistants from \$1500 to \$3500.

It is readily apparent that to be a successful county agent, a young man must have thorough preparation for the position. He must possess not only knowledge and ability, but training, experience and certain personal qualities. This is no job for anyone who has tried other things and failed. It is no place for a politician or one who is merely hunting for any kind of a job. It is no place for an untrained farmer or an inexperienced local young man with a "pull." He should be farm reared and in this state he must be a graduate of a recognized agricultural college. But training and experience alone would not qualify him for the position. He must have what is known as "personality." He must be able to attract, inspire confidence and be able to arouse enthusiasm.

It may be readily seen that the supply of men possessing all of the necessary qualifications is limited. The county agent leaders' office is constantly searching for men who approach these standards. The state leaders are always willing to discuss county agent and farm bureau work with undergraduates. They can be of much assistance in helping a young man, who would like to become a county agent, select those courses which would help him the most. They can also arrange for him to visit and perhaps even work for a time with experienced agents. This article is primarily written with the hope that it may attract to county agent service a few Cornellians who are qualified, but who have never before had the opportunity to learn of this important opportunity for service to the agriculture of New York.

The Dairy Cow and Farm Life

By Bruce L. Melvin

WRITERS and speakers dealing with modern life within the last decade have vigorously emphasized the fact that the twentieth century is a machine age; our likes and dislikes, our joys and sorrows, and our home and habits are being conditioned, changed and even regulated in accordance with the machine process. These authorities have been viewing life from only one angle, the city; they think only of the city and their children know only the urban environment. Indeed it is no joke that their boys and girls do not know whether or not some cows give buttermilk, and others only cream; or if when riding a horse it is to be steered or guided.

In taking this one-sided perspective an important animal and her keeper have been severely forgotten, that animal is the cow, and the keeper the modern dairy

farmer. "Old Boss" is no longer the pet of the family turned out in the morning to graze on pasture land throughout the day, and to be driven home at eventide by the whistling barefoot boy. The cow is a producer of fluid milk and her excuse for existence is her economic value. Rural life today in the milk producing sections is being regulated, conditioned, and patterned in accordance with the necessities and compulsions attendant upon caring for the cows, keeping the milk pure, and delivering it at the station at a set time. In what ways, then does the milk producing industry effect farm life? It is to that question we now turn our attention.

Dairy farming is radically changing the farm business and business dependent on farming. In dairy farming the land is not utilized to the full extent as formerly, only the most productive is cultivated; and

that intensively. The dairy cow has helped in the farm land abandonment. Recently I talked with a farmer here in New York who had come from Northeast Missouri nine years ago. In discussing the farming conditions of this State in contrast with that of his previous residence, he put the situation in respect to dairying in a singular way. He said, "You know, to come from a general farming section and to begin dairy farming, it is somewhat like the Scriptures say, 'you must be born again'. Your old methods of farming just do not work." Neighbors of this man told me, critically, but not in a spirit of censure, how he had cultivated his land according to his previous habits in a general farming region and failed.

Since the dairy farmer has ceased to raise his own feed he has become a purchaser of the same. As the manufacturer

buys his coal at the mine, or secures his electricity from the power plant at the waterfalls, the dairy farmer goes to the feed store day-after-day for his supply. He is not dependent upon his land.

This system of farming has changed the income from three or four times a year to once a month. The milk check is to the farmer what the pay check is to the city worker; it comes at stated intervals, twelve times a year.

This regularity has had much to do with the establishment and success of the chain grocery stores in the villages within the last five years. Very few chain grocery stores were located in places below 2,500 prior to 1925, but at the present time there is scarcely a village with a population of 250 or above which does not have one or more. These stores depend on the farmers for a large percentage of their trade. The dairy farmers are going on a cash basis in the buying of their groceries. They do not ask the village grocer to carry their account until the grain is marketed, the cabbage sold; or that they should barter butter, eggs, and poultry for groceries. A steady cash income induces a regular cash expenditure, and the chain store has gone to the rural sections to help supply the demand.

COWS have regular habits, and the man who milks them must likewise conform. This conformity of human habits to the needs and demands of the cows makes it somewhat difficult for the dairyman to participate in the activities of the community. One of the chief things that any person who is public spirited gives to his village, town, church, lodge, or club is *time*, and if that is limited by the demands of the dairy herd, it cannot be given. The extension workers from the College of Agriculture have remarked to the writer that it is usually much harder to get a crowd to a meeting in the evening in the regions which are dependent on dairying for a living, than where fruit or general farming prevail.

The decline of the rural church has attracted much attention within the last two decades. Has the dairy cow had anything to do with this social phenomenon? We can only surmise, but to do that is always of some value in looking for causes in human affairs. The rural church was founded on evangelism; denominations planted their doctrines all over the country a half century or more the enthusiasm and religious fervor of the period established evangelism as the method of preserving religious organizations. Many factors like the changes in population and the general use of the automobile have contributed to the decline of this church, but an additional cause is here proposed. Revival meetings have been held in the evening. For such a procedure to be successful the people must be able to attend the services night after night for two or more weeks. Early

to rise is an enforced habit belonging to the dairy farmer, and this he could not do if he took his family to church services for successive nights over a period of two or more weeks. Dairy farming and revival meetings in the country are not mutually complimentary. It is the opinion of the writer that the decline of the rural church was accentuated with the coming of the dairy farming as the dominant type of agriculture in many sections.

This conclusion is partially borne out by observations and conversations which I have made and had within the last few weeks while making a survey in a dairy section of New York. Not once, but many times, on asking people if they belonged to or attended church they have replied, "Once we did, but with handling these cows it is impossible." One specific reply will tell the story both of the church and non-participation in other activities. This was from a farmer who had come to New York from Indiana. He said, "Since we came to this farm thirteen years ago we have gone no place. We used to attend church, we belonged to lodges and clubs, but since coming to this farm we have become part of it. We are selling the place as soon as we can find a buyer and getting away where we can go and associate with people once again."

THE home has not escaped being influenced by this milk producing animal, the dairy cow. The care of milk has forced a knowledge of bacteria and an appreciation for healthful care of food which was not prevalent a few decades ago. The successful dairy farmer cannot be accused of neglecting his home—just as rapidly as economic conditions will permit he is putting running water, electric lights, a bath room and other improvements and labor saving devices into the house. One improvement suggests another. Rare is the farmer who thinks more of his cows than his wife, and if run-

ning water is good for the cows and the cooling of milk it is also advantageous for the wife in the home.

The caring for the cows and the milk is an important force in making for the change of habits which go to constitute the life in the family circle. It has not been so many years since the family table was of tremendous consequence in cementing the tie which bound the members together. It was there they ate, they talked, they joked, they spoke their innermost feelings and beliefs; around the table the members of the family really learned to know each other. An hour was not too long to sit at the table when the chores were finished, or if at noon, while the horses were eating and resting. Under conditions of dairy farming practices are tending in a different direction. Breakfast on the farm has become urbanized in at least 75 percent of the homes, that is, all eat as quickly as possible in order to get the milk ready for early delivery at the station or so that the passing truck can pick it up. The time spent about the table at the evening meal depends largely on whether or not the milking is done before or after eating. If milking is finished previous to the meal, the family may eat in leisure and in the enjoyment of each other's company; but if milking is done after eating the meal is generally a rush. The practices which prevail in the evening meals seem to hold for those at noon. Both farmers and farmers' wives, when I asked them concerning this problem of the meal and the family circle replied, "The practice of wholesome life as typified in the old way of eating and talking at the table has broken. We are too much in a hurry now. It seems we have to keep going to take care of the cows and deliver the milk."

I do not wish to draw a pessimistic picture. Some farm homes are meeting the situation and are maintaining the close integrity of the (Continued on page 111)



FUTURE MILK PRODUCERS

These Animals will Contribute to one of the State's Major Industries, Dairying

A Description of a Unique Dutch Home

Visited by Jean Frederick

FAMILY spirit is much more intense in Europe than it is here in America; there is a closer connection amongst all the members of the family, a more intimate and personal communion. On Sundays, in the parks of large cities like Paris and Berlin, families walk together; the oldest son taking his mother's arm, the father, if by chance the war has spared him, walking with the other children. Young boys amuse their little sisters, and older sisters walk with the baby. There appears to be almost no division in the family of the kind that has come to seem natural to us, of young people from their elders, of children's interests from those of their parents.

A most remarkable example of this close family spirit of Europe is in a unique Dutch home called Groenouwe, where four generations of a famous and devoted family live together for their summer holidays. The old couple, founders and mainstays of the great family, had financial interest in the sugar trade of Java, and became in this way very well-to-do. They have seven children, each one of whom is an unusually talented person. Of the three sons one is an architect, another an author, the third a financier; among the four daughters there is a sculptress, a business woman, a leader of the Home Economics movement in Holland and a great traveler.

So closely was this great and diverse family bound together, though some were in Java, others in America or England, that for their summer home they planned one great house to shelter them all: the seven children, their respective husbands and wives, and their children (and even, as now, their children's children), and the old and revered couple. The spot chosen was a great heath (for one part of Holland is not canals and dikes, but heather and dunes) with a view of miles and miles of purple heather and grey-blue air, and no other living being.

The son who is an architect planned the house and great must have been the discussions and conferences held over the plans, for even in an harmonious family there must have been differences of opinion among that number of people. The general plan decided upon was this: the house should consist of two wings meeting in a wide angle. At the intersection of the wings, on the first floor, was planned the great living room; leading off toward one wing were the children's room and the dining room; toward the other the music room and library, with a billiard room at the farthest end. The upstairs consists of bedrooms—each family under three members has one room, or if larger, more rooms in proportion. One bath is allotted to two families.

I DO not know the history of the building and decoration of the house; but I know that it was done with infinite care and foresight; there is no efficiency device that is missing, no artistic detail left undone. Suffice to say that the interior, like the exterior—which is of ruddy, unpretentious stone—is of the simplest and finest taste, and a dignity that seems to personify the purpose with which it was built. The name Groenouwe means green fields, and this name is inscribed upon a tablet in the front hall. The tablet was cast by the sculptress and bears the bas-relief portraits of the founders of the family, and a loving inscription.

The living room has been cleverly arranged to allow seven separate groups to find place there. It is the form of an H, and in each of the uprights three groups of chairs and tables are distinct, while on one side on the cross-bar is a great fireplace and space for the seventh group, and on the other side wide windows overlooking the heath. Such had been the provision—that each family might sit separately, but so trifling are the family differences that one corner is now reserved for games, another for tea (of which quantities are drunk in Holland), others for gossip, and that before the fire for the warming of every one's toes. The music room is shut off by sound-proof doors from one end of the living room, and next to that is the comfortable and quiet library whose shelves are filled with books in every language.

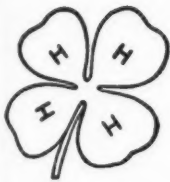
Perhaps the chief interest of the house is in the dining room with its long, dark-stained table, seating many people, its simple linen and pewter, its collection of cheeses, preserves, and Javanese foods, and breads of all sorts; at dinner time, the group of faces that seem to have come from Flemish paintings of old, its galaxy of children of restrained behaviour but unfailing sense of fun; its witty intelligent and sincere conversations in every language between one generation and the next.

The life of this community of relatives is infinitely varied and pleasurable. So far apart from the village are they that their life must be entirely independent and self-sufficient. Two magnificently laid tennis courts are situated in the woods, five minutes walk from the house; a clear cold swimming pool has been made in the dunes (which miraculously supply and hold water) with soft dune sand for its bottom and stunted heath trees to enclose it. The children have hockey and game fields; their elders a nine-hole golf course. There are flower beds for the children to look after, horses

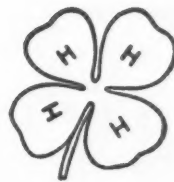
for them to ride and all manner of games to play, both indoors and out. Usually one of the younger fathers or uncles acts as play-director of the games, while the older children look out for the younger ones and patiently teach them tennis, at which all are expert, or take them on walks. One often finds them reading in the library, curled up in a chair, or practicing on the piano, or boys playing billiards or going horseback. They live a communal but individualistic life, exacting of each other the utmost courtesy, but definite self-reliance.

THE mechanical workings of the house are carried out with the greatest efficiency. Each family brings at least one servant; the kitchen is easily and ably run, being equipped with the most modern appliances such as an electric potato peeler and electric dishwasher; and is operated with the minimum of servants. A tiny special kitchen is allotted to the Javanese cook, who, with her kitchen hung with strange herbs and her kettle smelling of weird concoctions, provides those members of the family who have become addicted to Javanese food. The storeroom of wines and preserved goods is convenient, spotlessly clean, and carefully inventoried. The laundry work—linen and towels—is done outside but has a special inventoried room for its storage; the children must wash and iron their own things. The daughter who has a special genius for finance and business management controls the running of the house with marvelous efficiency and charming competence.

Several times a day the whole family is brought together besides at meal times—when all come back for tea, in the morning at eleven, at four in the afternoon, and in the evening. It is often in the evening that family songs are sung. One of these is especially lovely; it explains the three family colors, purple for the heath, white for their aspirations and red for the fiery hair which is characteristic of nearly every member of the family. One recalls the old Dutch family portraits, to see that great family grouped in the living room, with the older women sitting about the center tables knitting and mending, the children to one side with their games, the others about the fire in small groups. To know that among them all there exists so great a love for family and for each other, so great a reverence for individual liberty and yet of family tradition, is to know a mode of life and thought that should strengthen family bonds, and increase respect not only of one's family but of one's self.



NEW YORK 4-H NEWS



CLUB MEMBER WINS HONORS AT INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK SHOW

Breeding, Feeding and Showing Reserve
Grand Champion 4-H Club Barrow

By THOMAS A. HOLLIER

IN MARCH 1926, I started in the Chester White business by buying a purebred gilt from a prominent Chester White breeder of Ohio. This gilt carried the name and registration number of *Bess* 403050. She was a very thrifty pig from the very start and did very well on a ration of ground barley, ground oats, middlings, and fish-meal. That fall I fitted her for the pig club round-up. At this round-up I won first and also the grand-championship over all breeds. I bred her to the 1926 New York State Fair Reserve Champion Chester White boar. This was father's boar, but we sold him to the New York State College of Agriculture a little later.

On March 10, which was a very cold night, she farrowed a litter of 12 uniform and strong pigs. From this litter, I selected a pen of three barrows. These barrows were very thrifty and were of excellent type. In the fall of 1927, they were the champion pen of barrows at the New York State Fair and in addition this pen won the Hinman Trophy. In order to get permanent ownership, an exhibitor must win this trophy three consecutive years.

I bred my Chester White sow again, but this time to the New York State Grand Champion boar "Star King". On the 14th of March, she farrowed a litter of 11 pigs. From these I picked the three best barrows for a pen and fitted and cared for them with more care than my other pen. I showed them at the 1928 State Fair and for the second time I won the Hinman Trophy.

Permanent Owner of Hinman Trophy

She was again bred to "Star King" and on March 5, 1929, she farrowed a nice large litter and raised 8 fine pigs, four of which were sow pigs. From the four boars, I selected three to become my show barrows. I fed these a ration recommended by our State Club Leader and also exercised the barrow before show time. This pen remained quite uniform in weight and also gained in weight rapidly. At the New York State Fair which was held the last of August the average weight of my barrows was 190 pounds and I again won the champion award on this pen. I also won a first and second on single barrows.

TO NEW YORK CLUB MEMBERS

I have a proposition to present to you:

A prize consisting of a one year subscription to the *CORNELL COUNTRYMAN* will be given to the 4-H club member who sends in a design including lettering, suitable for use as a "heading" for this page.

Since the October 1929 issue was published, I have been searching for an appropriate design. You will note, by looking through the back issues, that the "heading" has been changed from time to time. It is not satisfactory as yet; so I am asking that you cooperate with me in securing this design.

The design must include the 4-H insignia in some form. The words in the title may be changed or rearranged, however, the title must be only one line. The lettering may be in freehand design or printed type.

All letters must reach the office not later than February 15, in order that the winning design may be published in the March issue. The entries will be judged by members of the editorial board.

The 4-H Editor

Address: THE 4-H NEWS EDITOR,
CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, ITHACA,
NEW YORK.

For the third consecutive year, I won the Hinman Trophy and became permanent owner of this fine trophy.

Since the first of June 1929, I have kept an accurate account of the cost of raising my best barrow. Until the first of October, I fed him a ration made up of five parts middlings, four parts ground barley and one part of fish-meal. I changed this slightly on October 1 by reducing the middlings one part and adding two parts of corn meal and one part of linseed oil meal to the ration. I know what it has cost me to raise this barrow.

For several weeks before the Junior Feeding Contest was held at Chicago, I spent considerable time exercising and fitting him. The barrow was shipped to Chicago to compete with 4-H Pig Club barrows from many states. My barrow was made champion of the Chester White breed and was finally awarded the Reserve Grand-Championship of the Junior Barrow Show. I had my barrow entered in the open class for medium weight barrows, but competition proved too keen. Sixty-six entries were made in that class.

NEW YORK DELEGATES AT NATIONAL 4-H CLUB CONGRESS

Twelve Outstanding Club Members
Represent State at Congress

NEW York State 4-H Club members were represented at the National 4-H Club Congress held in connection with the International Livestock Show at Chicago, November 29 to December 6, by a delegation of 12 members. The delegation included five girls and 7 boys as follows: Pearl Reed, Delaware County; Mary Carley, Onondaga County; Jane Gilmore, Ontario County; Dorothy Weatherwax, Rensselaer County; Mary Louise Couch, Schuyler County; Richard Goodwin, Chenango County; John Cherry, Dutchess County; Frank Randall, Genesee County; Myron Weatherwax, Rensselaer County; Francis Oley, Frank Hollier, Thomas Hollier, Onondaga County. The boys and girls were accompanied by County Club Agents F. E. Heinzelman of Onondaga County and H. H. Tozier, Jr. of Dutchess County; also State Club Leader W. J. Wright and Homemaking Specialist Mrs. Nancy M. Roman. The only member of this group entering an exhibit at the Livestock Show was Thomas Hollier. Expenses of the trip were paid by Montgomery Ward & Company, the New York Central Railroad, the Pennsylvania Railroad, and banks in the counties concerned.

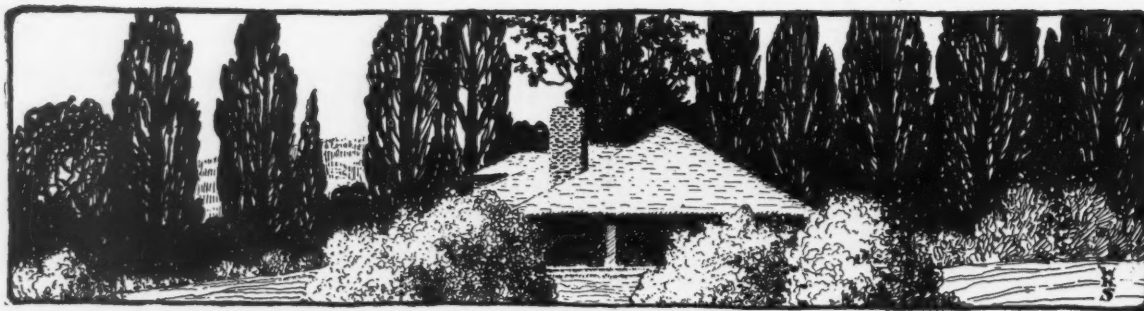
UNIVERSITY CLUB MEETS

The University 4-H Club held a regular meeting in conjunction with a Christmas party program, Tuesday evening, December 11, in Willard Straight Hall, which was attended by thirty members. After a get-acquainted program, the business of the meeting was transacted.

Mrs. M. S. Essick, Assistant State Leader of Extension, gave a short talk on the National 4-H Club Camp at Washington. She presented the president of the club, Miss. Norma Everson, with a gavel made from the wood of the White House. This gavel was permanently loaned to Mrs. Essick through Secretary of Agriculture Jardine at the National Camp. Being government property, it was similarly loaned to Miss Everson to be handed down to the succeeding officers of the club.

Professor R. M. Adams, of the Vegetable Gardening Department, noted for his poetry, entertained the group with readings from his poems.

After a Christmas tree and refreshments, the meeting was adjourned.



Through Our Wide Windows

Resolution

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN has reached its twenty-seventh mile stone on the road of success and prosperity. From the beginning, THE COUNTRYMAN has maintained high standards due to the earnest efforts of those who have associated with it. In keeping with the spirit of the New Year THE COUNTRYMAN has set for its goal, the maintenance of these standards and the furtherance of ideas and ideals which will strengthen and improve the present publication.

Reclamation

A TRUE impression of the enormity, and possibly of the futility of some reclamation projects is obtained only by seeing them. One can drive for half a day at a time through a practically lifeless desert with the huge ditches of a government reclamation project always in sight. Occasionally one sees a few crops, but the sagebrush grows right up to the edge of the fields and even on the banks of the ditches. It looks like a struggle to the Easterner.

It costs about \$77 per acre to get the water on the land, while other operations bring the total cost to \$100 or more per acre. If the land were given to the farmer, the cost of getting it ready to produce is so large that he has a small chance of ever paying his debts from the proceeds from crops. Crops of high value must be produced to justify the use of this expensive land, and if the farmer gets a crop, it is many miles to the railroad over roads of doubtful quality.

Most farmers have failed miserably on the more remote and expensive of these projects; the government has rarely gotten back its investment in these enterprises. Every crop produced on the lands has added to the overproduction, helping to make other farmers poorer.

If we needed more land, there are thousands of acres that could be gotten into production more economically than these rainless areas. Since we do not need the land, it seems too bad to ruin so many hard working homesteaders, incur a huge government expense, and add more over production to the miseries of the other farmers.

Specialists

IT IS too late for seniors to change their courses so as to prepare for and specialize in a different sort of work, but there are many undergraduates who might plan their courses differently if they learned of the exceptional opportunities for employment.

Professor H. C. Thompson of the vegetable gardening department says there have been calls for about twenty vegetable specialists during each of the past three years, with only a half dozen men available. This situation has been reported in other colleges. Everywhere the colleges are unable to meet these demands for well-trained men. The demand seems to be about four times the supply.

Where only six specialists were employed in 1910 in colleges and experiment stations, there are over 100 employed at the present time. State and Federal marketing agencies, seed

houses, produce trade, railroad agriculture service, and co-operatives are some of those opportunities that are opened to well trained college men.

This information should be of interest to students who are considering establishing themselves in this type of work.

Tax Reductions

NEWSPAPERS generally have heralded the Federal tax cut as a great boon to the nation, a lightening of the load carried by the weary taxpayer. They are probably correct in the assumption that this tax cut will help relieve the strain caused by the recent deflation occurring in the stock market, because the class of people aided by this tax cut was the ones who were hurt in the fall of stock prices.

Since the reduction will be largely in income taxes it will not materially benefit farmers. Few farmers are lucky enough to have to pay this. The large burden of the farmer's taxes is the general property tax, which is admittedly unjust and inefficient, is poorly administered, and puts a larger proportionate burden upon agriculture than upon industry. Why is the farmer taxed on the basis of an inaccurate, out-of-date estimate of the value of his land regardless of whether or not it earns him any thing? Why not tax everyone on the basis of income with other aids in raising necessary funds, such as the gas tax? Then the farmer would be taxed if he got a crop and made a profit, and would not have a heavy tax to pay in lean years. Also it would be possible to execute tax cuts without favoritism by reducing the rate, thus proportionally reducing the payment of each individual helping to support the taxing unit.

Navy Funds

THE general consensus of opinion in collegiate circles is that most of our navy expenses are purely waste. The upkeep of our eighteen battleships costs forty million dollars a year, and in all probability our present navy equipment would be obsolete if a war should occur within ten years. Experts urge the abolition of the battleship as the first step in a naval reduction program. The battleships are the most expensive form of equipment to build and maintain. They cannot catch cruisers, could not successfully attack a protected shore, and are at a disadvantage in combat with airplanes or submarines. Admiral Sims says the best thing they could do in case the United States were attacked would be to flee up the Mississippi River. Can we afford to keep more than 18,000 men away from productive occupations while they operate these expensive monsters?

We agree that preparedness is a good thing if the cost is commensurate with the returns, and if the expense returns a real protection.

Sikorsky urges that the best protection is a commercial fleet of huge freight and passenger planes which can be quickly converted into bombers. He says they would wipe out a fleet with great dispatch.

The middle course offers many advantages. We favor a moderate preparedness, and the greatest possible security for the smallest possible expenditure of the taxpayers' money.



Former Student Notes

'01

Gilbert M. Tucker, Jr. is supervisor of exhibits at the state department of Health at Albany. He is married and living at Rockhill Farm, Glenmont, New York.

'05

Hayes C. Taylor is farming the old homestead, raising Registered Guernsey cows and shipping special grade milk to Philadelphia. He is the proud parent of three children, Burdsall, Charles, and Muriel. His address is Embreeville, Pennsylvania.

'06

Charles F. Shaw is Professor of Soil Technology at the University of California. He is planning an extensive traveling campaign for himself. He will be in Nanking, China, at the University of Nanking from January to June, then on to Europe to the International Soil Survey Congress at Moscow, Russia, during July and August; Paris, from August to December, and back home to 968 Cragmont Avenue, Berkeley, California in December, 1930.

'08

John V. Jacoby is working on his cousin's farm, Durham's Farm owned by C. B. Jacoby. He raises sheep, poultry, hogs, dairy stock, fruit and vegetables. His present post office address is R. F. D. 1, Reigelville, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

'09

E. L. D. Seymour is horticultural editor with the A. T. DeLaMare Company of New York and associate editor of The Florist's Exchange and Horticultural Trade World. He is married and living at 218 Hilton Avenue, Hempstead, New York.

'11

Stanley G. Judd is at present principal of the Vermont State School of Agriculture at Randolph Center, Vermont, where he has been since January, 1926. He is married and has three children, James Malcolm, Jane Robinson, and Charles Dane. His address is Randolph Center, Vermont.

FORMER Student Notes! Where are they to be found? Each month the perpetual cry is raised, "More notes." We are sending out, probably before this is off the press, blanks asking for information from each of the members of the classes of '19 and '20. These notes, or as many of them as are returned in time, will be used in the annual Farm and Home Week number. May we ask you to sit down and send us a note of yourself or some one, two, or three of your friends who are former students of any class, that we may make each issue as interesting to all as you would wish it to be. This is your section, it can be made better only as you help us.

'12

Halsey B. Knapp is director of the State Institute of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale, Long Island. We were sorry to hear of the death of Mrs. Knapp, who was well known at Cornell.

'13

George W. Lamb is manager of the New York Cooperative Seed Potato Association located in the National Bank Building at Utica, New York. Beside this, he is producing certified seed potatoes on his farm at Hubbardsville. He recently spoke before the Vegetable Gardening Club on *The Business End of Potato Growing*.

Case Ward Whitney is an instructor in vocal music at the Pittsburgh Institute of Music in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Wilfred deS. Wilson is doing his best to warm up the freezing Canadians. He is a retail coal merchant in Napanee, Ontario, Canada. He is married and the proud father of two children.

'15

Morgan B. McCargo is assistant manager for the White House Milk Company

at West Bend, Wisconsin. This firm manufactures evaporated milk for the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company.

Paul W. Wing is Factory Sales Manager for the Little Falls Division of the Cherry Burrell Corporation. He is married and has one boy, 9, and a girl, 4. Mail reaches him at 547 Garden Street, Little Falls, New York.

'16

Frederick G. Behrends is director of Hope Farm, a cottage community and school for 200 children located in Dutchess county on a 1500 acre farm. He is married but has no children. His address is care of Hope Farm, Verbank, New York.

Harwood Martin is at present treasurer of Edward F. Dibble, seed grower. He is married and has two boys and two girls all living on the old homestead farm at Honeoye Falls, New York.

Louis A. Zimm is technical Engineer with the American Forest Products Company of 122 East 42 Street, New York City. He is still single and lives at 427½ East 52 Street, New York City.

'17

Newell E. Beers is farming 400 acres of South Dakota land, raising pure bred Shorthorn cattle. He is married and has one five year old son, Newell Mason. A letter if addressed to him at R. F. D. 3, Wessington Springs, South Dakota would be appreciated.

Wayland P. Frost is district representative for the Eastern States Farmer's Exchange. He is married and has two daughters. A letter would reach him if addressed to 20 Riggs Avenue, West Hartford, Connecticut.

Robert M. Snyder is research worker in the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station and is as yet unmarried. Mail will reach him addressed to P. O. Box 1022, East Lansing, Michigan.

I. Newton Voorhees is devoting his energies as production manager for the Knudsen Creamery Company of Los Angeles. He claims to be still celebrating

single blessedness and a strong California rooter. His address is 1965 Santee Street, Los Angeles, California.

'18

Mrs. George E. Graves, who was known on the campus as Marian M. Selden, is teaching home economics in the Rome Free Academy. Her address is 616 Croton Street, Rome, New York.

James B. Tregurtha is a dairy chemist for the Newark Milk and Cream Company at 26 Bridge Street, Newark. His address is 127 Florence Avenue, Irvington, New Jersey.

Thomas R. Wagner is Western representative of the railway and marine sales department of the Sinclair Refining Company at 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago. He lives at 1135 East Fifty-second Street.

'19

Frank L. Manning commonly known as "Horace" is living in Potsdam, N. Y. at 6 Carmino St.

'20

William H. Brittain is Professor of Entomology in The Macdonald College at McGill University. His address is Macdonald College P. O., Quebec, Canada.

W. R. Hine is Inspector in the Gulf State District for the United States Forest Service. He is married and has two children, a boy and a girl. Letters addressed to 1729 Audubon Street, New Orleans, La. will probably reach him.

Donald "Don" Hoagland has given up his position with Roy Barnhill Incorporated, an advertising agency which specializes in college publications. He is now on the advertising staff of the magazine *Asia*. Don is a former business manager of the COUNTRYMAN.

Frederick E. Kast is manager of the Harlem River Brokerage Company. He is married and living at 150 East 165 Street, New York City.

F. W. Lathrop is Specialist in Agricultural Education Research with the Federal Board for Vocational Education at Washington. He is married and carries the latch key to 3730 Jocelyn Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Russell "Russ" Lord stopped in at the COUNTRYMAN office the other day while he was in Ithaca for a few days. "Russ" was editor-in-chief of the COUNTRYMAN when he was here at Cornell. He is now as-

sociate editor of *Farm and Fireside*. He may be reached at 250 Park Avenue, New York City.

R. J. Quackenbush is Sales and Advertising Manager of the Des Moines Unit of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company with offices at 338 S.W. 5th Street, Des Moines. He is married and has two children, Ralph Thomas and Richard Mark. A letter would be welcome at 1723 41st Street, Des Moines, Iowa.

Ernest C. Young is Professor of Farm Management at Purdue University. He is

logical Seminary at Chicago. He is married and has one three-and-a-half-year-old boy. His present address is 114 North Albany Avenue, Station D, Chicago, Illinois.

William C. J. Weidt is a minister. At present he is serving the Lutheran Church of the Good Shepherd at Mount Vernon, New York. He is married and has three children, William C. J., 3rd, Patience Catherine and Ruth Mariana. His address is 30 South 13th Avenue, Mount Vernon, New York.

Fred E. Heinzelman is representing the Seymour Packing Company at Albany, New York. He has had several years' experience both in China and in various parts of the United States as a poultry expert. Fred has a happy home in Delmar, New York, where he is depicted in the pictures pending a quiet (?) 'evening at home' entertaining his three daughters.

'23

Horace C. Bird acts as an inspector of perishable products for the Merchants Dispatch Incorporated in the winter. During the summer he is just a farmer. He is married to Aurelia D. Vaughn '23 and has two children, Robert R., 3 years, and Leslie V., 3 months. His address is R. F. D. 1, Medina, New York.

Henry E. Luhrs is general manager of The Beistle Company at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania. He is married and has one daughter, Sandra Pearl. Mrs. Luhrs was Pearl H. Beistle '25. They are living at 25 South Penn Street, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania.

'24

Blanche E. Moran has been appointed home demonstration agent for Warren County, New Jersey, with headquarters at Belvidere. Previously Miss Moran taught home economics in Zebulan, North Carolina, and at the State School of Agriculture at Morrisville, New York.

Just as we go to press we receive word that Mr. and Mrs. Francis S. Widrig are the proud parents of a baby boy born on November 30, 1929. The baby's name is Robert Haynes Widrig. Mrs. Widrig was formerly Mary Quick. They are at present living at 3525 Turner Avenue, Detroit.



FRED E. HEINZELMAN AND FAMILY
Fred is Demonstrating a Perfectly Appropriate Position for All Cornell Daddies

married and resides at 344 West Oak Street, West Lafayette, Indiana.

'22

F. H. "Freddie" Bond is farming near Milton. He is married and has one girl, Mary Ruth, aged three. His address is Milton, New York.

Jack Pope is living in Oakfield, New York. He is general farm superintendent for the United States Gypsum Company which operates farms in Kansas, Iowa, Michigan, Ohio, New York, and Virginia. Johnny must do some traveling.

In New York City on the first of November Miss Loraine French and Norman P. Brown decided it was about time to form a little partnership in this business called Life. Now Miss French is Mrs. Brown and "Norm" is General Manager. As an undergraduate "Brownie" was one of Cornell's best track men, being two mile inter-collegiate champ and a valuable man in cross country.

G. M. Ross has apparently decided to go into the ministry, consequently he is a student at the Northern Baptist Theo-

THIS IS NUMBER FOUR OF A SERIES OF ADVERTISEMENTS TO COLLEGE MEN

WHAT A FARM TO FARM SURVEY WOULD SHOW



ONE of the primary objects of agricultural education is to discover and point out the way to greater prosperity for the farmer.

If you were to make a survey of every farm in your state, you would find many factors responsible for the gain of some farmers and the loss of others. The one constant factor would be this—that the most successful farmers invariably use highly efficient machines for all principal operations.

You would prove conclusively that efficient machines are essential to successful farming.

You would also prove that machines possessing these definite qualities—adaptability to the work, large capacity at low operating cost, dependability, and durability—are the most profitable machines to own.

For eighty-seven years, Case has specialized in developing, designing and manufacturing farm machines of this class. This Company has contributed to agriculture many of the most efficient machines now available to the progressive and alert farmer.

J. I. CASE CO., Inc., Racine, Wis.

CASE

QUALITY MACHINES FOR PROFITABLE FARMING



The
illustration
shows the New
Model "L"
Case Tractor
pulling a Great
Plains Disk
Plow

Wherever There Is Dairying You Find "WYANDOTTE"

From Australia to Denmark, and from Washington to Florida, members of the Dairy Industry are using

Wyandotte
Cleans Clean
Sanitary Cleaner-Cleanser

Many of these Dairies have used "Wyandotte" for more than 30 years. They know that it cleans clean quickly, that it is harmless to washed surfaces, and that it is economical.

They know, too, that every barrel is just like the last barrel, and that they get their money's worth when buying Wyandotte.

"WYANDOTTE"
CLEANS CLEAN



THE J. B. FORD CO.

Sole Manufacturers

WYANDOTTE, MICHIGAN

Sales Offices in All Principal Cities

'25

H. D. F. Forward is farming near Camillus raising potatoes, alfalfa, wheat and poultry. He is married and has a two-year old boy, Hervey De Forest, 3rd. Hervey is earning a little extra cash by putting in some of his spare time substituting on a mail route. His address is R. D. 2, Camillus, New York.

John G. Miller is editing newspapers, playing with politics and perpetually

broke (that's the way he puts it himself). Also he is still safe, sane and single. His address is New Market, Virginia.

R. D. 'Dobbin' Reid is farming it at Argyle in Washington County raising cows and potatoes. Dobbin is working for the Farm Management department from January 1 until April 1. His home address is Argyle, New York.

Donald T. Ries has signed up partnership papers with Margaret L. Canby '27 of

San Fernando, California. The knot was tied on August 12 but they are still living happily at State College, Pennsylvania where Don is assistant extension entomologist at the Pennsylvania State College. Their address is 209 East Foster Avenue, State College, Pennsylvania.

'26

Edward M. Blake is principal of the Odessa High School at Odessa. He is married and has one child. His present address is Odessa, New York.

Robert K. Mitchell is another deserter from the loyal brotherhood of emancipated bachelors. His companion in the great adventure of life is Miss May A. Platt, and the date of their embarkation, November 19. Bob, when he settles down, is operating a dairy farm near Southbury, Connecticut where he may be addressed.

A daughter, Marion Louise, was born last April to Dr. and Mrs. Hilton Read. Mrs. Read was E. Louise Warriek.

Marion F. Woolworth is therapeutic dietitian at the Children's Hospital in Boston. Her office is at 300 Longwood Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts.

'27

Don L. L. Bates was married to Miss D. Lena Sperl of Middletown on October 26. The ceremony took place in New York City. They will live at 43 East Conkling Avenue, Middletown, New York, where Don is operating a farm.

Ray Bender is spending his time this year as assistant county agent in Orange County, in charge of Dairy Record Club work. His office is in Middletown where he may be addressed care of the Orange County Farm Bureau Association, Chamber of Commerce Building, Middletown, New York.

Everett H. Clark is the assistant County Agricultural Agent of Oneida County. His address is Westmoreland, New York.

Eloise Irish is doing extension work in and around Watkins Glen.

'28

George Harden Gibson, former Board member and now would-be farmer, is raising things on his place at Smith's Basin. The past year has been a good one and he says he is about to increase his poultry, potato and dairy enterprises. He may be addressed at R. F. D. 1, Smith's Basin, New York.

Frances Hook and Frank Hill were married on August 27 at Rochester, New York and are now living at 222½ College Avenue, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

Marjorie Stevens is teaching Domestic Science at Madison Junior High School, in Rochester.

'29

Bernard E. Harkness has followed the example of the birds and migrated to the south. He has been working on the Hodenpyle Estate on Long Island at



THINGS YOU CAN'T SEE IN A FEED!

A HANDFUL of feed... one look reveals certain ingredients... one sniff discovers others. Beyond that your eyes and nose cannot go... yet there is so much more to a handful of feed!

Perhaps, with this very handful, comes a helpful tag. It lists every ingredient... it may tell how much of each... yet it tells only half the story. It reveals what ingredients, but not what kind.

Moisture filled grains... kiln dried grains, sound grains... musty grains, good cod liver oil... worthless cod liver oil, trash filled feed... triple cleaned feed... your eyes and nose can't be sure of these things... and the tag doesn't tell... yet what a difference it makes!

A difference you'll be quick to see when you feed Purina Chows! Purina Chows must do more than stand the test of the eyes... the nose... the tag... it must also stand the test of Purina's broad laboratories... Purina's big experimental farm... hundreds of feedlots like yours... before it can come to you in Checkerboard bags. That's why it will do more for you than any other feed!



-SOLD AT THE STORE WITH THE CHECKERBOARD SIGN

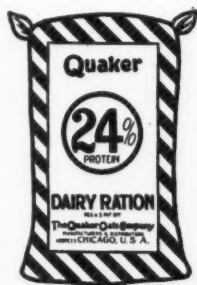
Locust Valley, New York. His position in the south is with Mr. O. C. Simonds at Deland Florida. 'Harkie' expects to return to the north about March 20 to resume his duties in charge of the rock gardens on the Hodenpyle Estate. In the meantime he would appreciate a note or two addressed to him, care of Mr. O. C. Simonds, 219 E. Rich Street, Deland, Florida.

The Dairy Cow and Farm Life

(Continued from page 103)

family circle; their boys and girls are at home and mutual respect, love, and regard prevail. In these homes milk is being delivered and the family preserved. They have made a transition in farming but held the values of the old family circle, but these are not in the majority.

Certain problems have been raised and implied in what I have said. I can close the whole discussion by one or two questions. In industry the big question has been, "Does the machine control the man or does the man control the machine?" My question is, can man control the dairy cow, or does the cow determine the social destiny of the dairy farmer and his family?



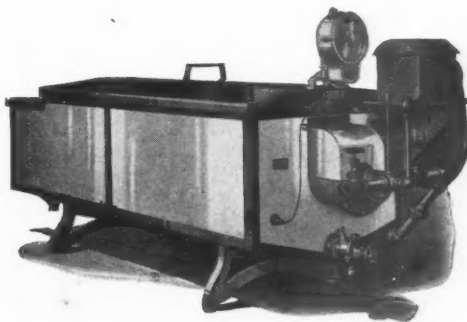
*The things
that milk and
profits are
made of*

EVERY ingredient, regardless of where it is grown, is available to the resources of The Quaker Oats Company. And the experts under whose direction Quaker Dairy Rations are produced have no restrictions save

one. That is, they must provide you with feeds that make milk, delivering maximum production and maximum profit. Quaker 24% Dairy Ration is an excellent, safe, always-uniform mixture. It will serve you well.

Quaker Sugared Schumacher—is the complete carbohydrate feed; combines perfectly with any Quaker high protein concentrate (24%, 20% or 16%). A choice feed for all young or dry stock; an entire grain ration for horses, steers, lambs and swine.

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY, CHICAGO, U. S. A.



"That's a CP Machine"

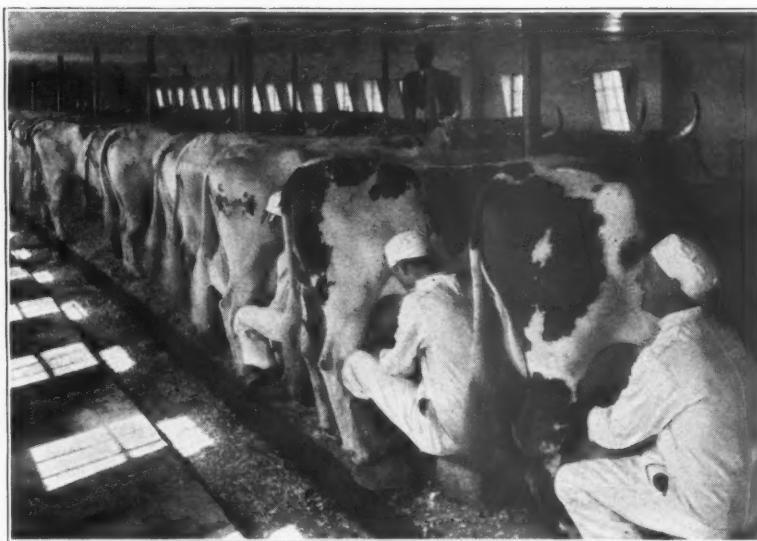
Dairy plant operators are proud to show the CP Equipment in their plants, not only because it "looks good", but because each machine does what it's intended to do—turning out a quality product at a cost that shows a profit.

That is why you see CP churns, vats, refrigerating machines, heaters, coolers, pasteurizers, freezers and other machines in the better plants.

The Creamery Package Mfg. Company

General Offices: 1240 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

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Formal Wear—

We show every item for
correct ensemble

111

Tuxedos
Tailcoats
Waistcoats
Dress Shirts
Jewelry

111

Whatever your needs in apparel you
will find authentic styles at

The Cornell Shop

Near the Gateway to the Campus

105 Dryden Road

Have you had a party in the Senate
Banquet Hall. You will enjoy
yourself.

Regular Service

Blue Plate—11 A. M. to 8 P. M.
50c-65c

Sunday Dinners

65c & \$1.00 Served - 12 P. M.- 8 P.M.

The Senate Restaurant

J. J. SULLIVAN, Mgr.

Mrs. J. J. SULLIVAN, Hostess

Will You Accept or Regret?

WHEN a party-invitation comes your way,
have you a Tuxedo that enables you to
accept such an invitation?

¶ Don't be without a Tuxedo when you can
own one that expresses fine style and equally
fine quality at a small cost.

Come in—let us show you the
new Tuxedos we offer at only

\$35

BUTTRICK & FRAWLEY, Inc.

134 EAST STATE STREET

VARSITY CROSS COUNTRY TEAM
MONOPOLIZED BY AG STUDENTSFirst Six Cornell Men to Cross Finish at
New York Are from the Upper Campus

SIX of the seven members of the varsity cross country team that took tenth place, in a field in which 21 other colleges were represented in the competition for the Intercollegiate Championship at New York City, were Ag students.

The first six Cornell men to cross the finish line were, E. B. Pattison '30, G. H. Eibert '32, S. R. Levering '30, Edward Madden '31, D. F. Ekert, '32, and R. C. Crosby '31.

While the Varsity was in New York, the College team was winning the inter-college championship for another year.

R. C. Crosby '31 was elected captain of the Varsity team for next season at the annual banquet of the Cross Country Club. G. H. Eibert '32 was awarded the Lung Mow trophy by the Cornell alumni in China for showing the greatest improvement during the season.

WINTER COURSE STUDENTS
HOLD THEIR ANNUAL BANQUET

The annual banquet for the winter course students was held on December 17, 1929 at six o'clock in the farm mechanics laboratory. The speakers of the evening were, Professor J. L. Stone, professor emeritus of farm practice, and Dr. J. C. "Johnny" Huttar '24, instructor in poultry husbandry. The master of ceremonies for the occasion was Professor W. E. Ayres, assistant professor in dairy industry.

ROUND-UP CLUB HOLDS MEETING

The Round-Up Club held a meeting on Wednesday evening, December 11, in the an hus building. The meeting was given over to talks on the International Livestock Show at Chicago. Professor R. B. Hinman spoke on the beef cattle at the show, Mr. Willman dealt with the sheep and swine, Professor F. B. Morrison brought out the new developments in animal husbandry shown at the exposition.

Two reels of horse pulling contests were shown with explanations by F. W. "Fred" Schutz '31, who worked with one of these machines at the fairs for the last two summers.

Alfred "Al" Van Wagenen '30, showed a movie of his trip to Europe last summer. Refreshments of coffee and doughnuts were served after the meeting.

Professor Bristow Adams, editor of agricultural publications, was elected honorary president of Sigma Delta Chi, national journalistic fraternity, at the fifteenth annual meeting of the organization held at Columbia, Missouri, on November 20, 1929. He helped to establish a chapter here at Cornell. He also attended the annual meeting of Agricultural College Magazines Associated, of which he is a director, at Chicago, on December 3, 1929.

Professor Adams will lecture at the University of Hawaii next term while he is on sabbatic leave from Cornell. In June he will visit Java, and other countries in the East, and then continue his journey around the world, and return to Ithaca in the late Summer.

PHI KAPPA PHI

Faculty

Prof. L. M. Massey
Prof. L. A. Maynard

Graduate Students

G. W. Beadle
A. B. Burrell
F. M. Cacay
W. L. Cavert
F. L. Drayton
Miss Marion Fish
R. G. Foster
A. R. Gans
Miss Eva Gordon
W. G. Hamilton
E. S. Harrison
B. L. Herrington
D. R. Marble
W. D. Mills
Miss R. W. Sanders
R. J. Saville

Seniors

Miss C. M. Bullock
Miss F. B. Culpepper
G. B. Dunnack
Miss F. M. Leonard
Miss M. F. Leonard
S. R. Levering
A. G. Marshak
A. B. Merrick
Miss E. G. Nash
Miss N. E. Phelps
Miss H. E. Reed
W. C. Ritter
Miss A. E. Shangle
Miss E. L. Shaw
Alfred Van Wagenen

POULTRY JUDGES TRAVEL

The poultry class in breeds and judging journeyed to Rochester on December 6, to visit the annual poultry show of the Rochester Fanciers Association. The class made the trip in cars under the direction of Professor G. O. Hall.

The number and quality of Rhode Island Red birds were greater than that of any other breed, in both the exhibition and production classes.

The one really exciting moment of the trip came when one of the cars started sliding in all directions at once, while going down a steep hill. The driver finally righted the car, after turning a complete circle, and calmly continued on the trip down the hill and to Rochester.

The poultry judging team will start practice immediately after the Christmas vacation for the Intercollegiate Poultry Judging Contest to be held at Madison Square Garden, New York City in the latter part of January.

Those out for the team will meet up on the poultry farm every evening for intensive practice until they leave for New York. The ones to make the trip will be picked by Professor G. O. Hall, coach of the team, just before leaving for New York.

Professor Hall has successfully coached the team for the last few years. For the last two years, Cornell has won the cup awarded to the team with the best score.

ANNUAL KERMIS PLAY PRIZE
WON BY W. H. HOOSE '30After *Caucus* to be Produced by Students
During Farm and Home Week

W. H. HOOSE '30, won first prize for the best play written by a student in the College of Agriculture, to be presented at the annual Kermis entertainment during Farm and Home Week. The play is called *After Caucus* and deals with local rural politics. The prize carries a cash award of \$75. A second prize of \$25 was won by R. R. Flynn '30, for a melodrama entitled *Change Interlude*. Third place, which carries no award, was gained by A. G. Marshal '30, with a play called *Joe*.

After Caucus was put into rehearsal immediately under the direction of Dean R. A. Tallcott of the Williams School of Dramatic Art, who has coached the Kermis performances for the past two years. Its scenes are laid in a rural community which has decided to stage a rebellion against its political bosses, the revolution being largely in the hands of the women.

The faculty committee which judged the plays consists of Professors G. E. Peabody, '18, D. Sanderson, and Bristow Adams of the College of Agriculture, and E. M. Duthie, Helen Monsch, and Beulah Blackmore, of the College of Home Economics.

Student Committees

The student committees in charge of the production of the play are headed by Alfred Van Wagenen '30, production manager. W. H. Schait '30 is stage manager, E. M. Smith '31, assistant stage manager, and W. G. Hoag '31 assistant stage manager. The committees are as follows:

Publicity:—E. G. Nash '30, chairman, F. B. Allyn '31, J. O. Frederick '32.

Program:—F. M. Leonard '30, chairman, H. D. McAlpine '31.

Costume:—M. M. Eagan '30, chairman. N. M. Stevens '31, E. G. Oster '32.

Properties:—H. S. Clapp '31, chairman, B. E. Foster '30, M. S. Darrow '32.

Music:—W. M. Wood '30, chairman, R. C. Crosby '31.

Ticket:—E. J. Barker '30, chairman, W. F. Pease '31, E. C. Branche '32, E. Rossiter '33.

Those who have reported for the competition for manager are D. H. Foster '32, W. B. Henry '32, L. M. Palmer '32, J. E. Rose, '32 and R. S. Jonas '32.

SHORTHORNS LIKE SHOP COURSE

The winter course boys are getting a real kick in the farmshop course in being asked to bring their hand saws, crosscut, and circular saws, and all tools that need grinding and fitting from their home farms. This is part of their shop work in getting them in good condition for farm use. In addition, Professor L. M. Roehl is giving them practical work in cold and hot metal working, and carpentry.

The class in poultry marketing will make its annual inspection tour of the New York City markets to study methods of receiving poultry and eggs at the terminals. The trip will be taken under the direction of Dr. J. C. "Johnny" Huttar the three days following the Christmas vacation.

CAMPUS CHATS

BACK TO CIVILIZATION

Nearly all good things and great enterprises have a humble beginning. From an oozing amoeba, science has it, man has developed to his present prowess over the world. Such successes are arrived at through a series of arduous steps in experiment and betterment. That the recently established broadcasting station of Cornell University, WEAI, is passing through such a metamorphosis, as it were, is quite probable to assume. In fact it has reached an important stage in its slow transformation from one of the numerous small broadcasting stations, into the larger station of increasing importance which it, as one of the exponents of the educational standards of this institution, has a right to be. It has been quite definitely rumored that within the next few weeks the studios of WEAI will be comfortably ensconced in one of the rooms in august old Sibley Hall, no longer to be situated in their present look-out post far above tranquil Beebe.

That this is a great stride of progress for the station can be fully appreciated by only those who are directly connected with it, or the programs that it sends over the air. What a relief it will be, to be able to drop in at Sibley to take part in a program, instead of dashing madly half way to Varna and ascending the heights, to give one's number on the noon program and return to eat on the double, if at all, and get to class at 1:40 o'clock.

But on the other hand, just think what a shock it will be to the grim, austere walls of Sibley, the mecca for engineers and scientists, which have been assailed by nothing more moving than geology and engineering lectures for decades, to be set into vibration by the pulsating waves of popular and classical music and programs dealing with, perhaps just as important, but less weighty matters. We hope that it takes the desecration of its predated materialism with fortitude, and does not cave in about the new studio which has come into its bosom.

GOOD STUFF!

The showing of the varisty cross country team may be regarded as a good showing by the students in the Ag College. Since only the first five men of a team to cross the finish line are counted in the team score and the first six Cornell men were ag students, we may regard it as if the Ag College took tenth place. Tenth place in an Intercollegiate Championship in which 22 colleges are represented, including most of the large Universities of the East, is not so bad for the Ag College, which is only a part of the University.

Because the *Sun* neglected to publish the order in which the Cornell men finished we are doing so on another page of this issue.

The Ag College has for years been a great source of supply for cross country material as may be seen from an item in this issue taken from the *COUNTRYMAN* of 20 years ago. The captains of the teams for the last four years have been Ag students. We believe this is because boys brought up on the farms are more able to endure the hard grind than their city rivals. In addition to this to try out for cross country it is not necessary to have much experience, the lack of which is a handicap to the farm boy in other sports.

Yes, it is still winter, but it is not too early to start getting ready for the Ag

AG "C" MEN

Cross Country

S. R. Levering '30
E. B. Pattison '30
R. C. Crosby '31
G. J. Dinsmore '31
D. F. Eckert '31
G. H. Eibert '31
E. Madden '31

Soccer

E. S. Cary '30
D. Hall '30
O. deR. Carvalho '31
G. E. Kappler '32

crew next spring. Some ambitious men are already practising on the machines in the Old Armory. Go out and join them and get a workout too, so that you will be ready to help the Ag crew come down Lake Cayuga in the lead again on Spring Day.

AN EXCELLENT JOB

The new three strip cement pavement on Tower Road across the ag campus from East Avenue to the dairy buildings is an excellent job and makes a vast improvement both for auto traffic and appearance of the campus.

The *COUNTRYMAN* wants to be among those who first extend their praises to the men who made this work possible by securing proper appropriations from the state. The State is doubly benefited by this project since it materially improves conditions on the ag campus, and secondly it will stand as a specimen of highway improvement that will eventually be carried throughout all parts of the State.

The ag college is the "show window" of the agricultural sciences and experimental agricultural activities of New York. The interests of the rural population are centered on the campus, especially at such a time as Farm and Home Week. Surely these people who visit the college during this period will be as justly proud of the improved conditions as are the alumnae and students.

Many a farmer is now glad that his stock is of the quadruped variety.

We hope the colleges are able to help the Farm Board. They need it.

When you buy winter supplies you realize that fall brings more than one kind of "dear" season.

Many of us have to be shown that an anti-freeze is cheaper than a new radiator.

It pays to plan early. Come to Farmer's Week.

Why was the proportion of cattle reacting to the T.B. test in New York four times that of Wisconsin during October?

TWENTY YEARS AGO

(Taken from THE COUNTRYMAN January 1910)

On Saturday afternoon, December 11th, the Cross County team of the College of Agriculture won the Intercollegiate Cross Country championship for 1909 by winning the annual four mile race between the different colleges of the University. The total number of points scored by the Agricultural team was 42, the nearest competitor, the College of Civil Engineering, scoring 52 points.

TALK EVEN PUTS THESE TWO STUDENTS THROUGH COLLEGE

People are often spoken of as talking their way into or out of places and situations, but few have been heard of talking their way through college. That is just what two students in the Ag College are doing when they announce the radio programs sent over the air by the Cornell University radio station, WEAI. Rodger Russell, Sp. is earning a part of his expenses when he announces each Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday; and W. A. Van Heiningen is similarly financing himself when he goes on the air on each Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

Mr. Russell comes from Rochester, and is a student in marketing. In 1924 he was graduated from a three year course in animal husbandry at St. Lawrence University. He has worked on the United States Morgan horse farm at Middlebury, Vermont, has been an assistant manager of a poultry farm, and during the past summer was assistant county agricultural agent in Cattaraugus County at Salamanca. In 1925 he rode in the endurance race sponsored by the horse association of America, traveling three hundred miles in five days. He won one hundred dollars for the Morgan horse which he rode.

Mr. Van Heiningen comes from Brooklyn, was graduated from the Radio Institute of America in 1925, and served as ship radio operator until 1926 when he entered the Connecticut Agricultural College at Storrs. There he served as operator of station WCAC for two years. During the summers of 1927 and 1928 he served as ship radio operator, and in the fall of 1928 entered Cornell, enrolling in the department of ornamental horticulture.

As a ship operator, he was junior operator on the Steamship Andrea F. Luckenbach, sailing from coast to coast; the Steamship Santa Teresa, sailing to South America; operator on the Steamer Garfield, sailing to South America; and senior operator on the Steamship Mexico, sailing between Cuba and Mexico.

PROFS PRANKS

Professor H. H. Love '09, of the department of plant breeding, has returned to Cornell after a six months stay in China where he was helping with the University's plant breeding program in China as a measure for the prevention of future famines. He brings back with him many stories of his work carried on in the midst of war alarms. He met a number of Cornellians during his stay in China.

Professor L. A. Maynard of the an hus department gave an address at Albany, New York, on December 18, before the state institution farm workers at the Farmers' Institute. He spoke on the subject of "Some Recent Discoveries in Nutrition."

The annual International Live Stock Show was held in Chicago, Illinois, November 30-December 7. While some dairy cattle are shown, the show is mainly for the fat stock. Many different breeds of hogs, sheep, beef cattle, and horses were exhibited. Professors F. B. Morrison, M. W. Harper, R. B. Hinman, H. A. Wilman, and J. P. Wilman, all of the an hus department, attended.

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Domecon



Doings

IF WISHES WERE RESIDENCE HALLS

By HELEN GRIFFIS

ON RARE occasions dreams come true. On even rarer occasions reality outdoes the fondest dreams. This is what happened at Cornell last fall when Balch Halls were opened for women students. Even if wishes were residence halls, no girl could have created by her imagination anything to compare with the group of buildings that have already become a home for 318 Cornell girls and are probably the most beautiful and well-equipped women's dormitories in the world.

The gift of \$1,650,000 which provided the University with these halls and their furnishings was originally announced last January. When the halls were dedicated in September, however, President Farrant announced that they were given by friends of Cornell at the instance of Mr. and Mrs. Allen G. Balch of Los Angeles, California, both of whom had formerly been Cornell students. Mr. Balch graduated from Cornell in 1889 with the degree of M.E. and his wife, Janet Jacks Balch, attended the University from 1886 to 1888. Recently an additional gift of \$300,000 for furnishings has been released.

Present Buildings Nucleus of Future Residential System

Balch Halls represent the beginning of a notable group ultimately to be erected on a fifty-five acre plot north of the campus. Built of grey native stone in four units, they are being occupied this fall, by sophomore and senior students with approximately 80 girls in each unit.

The halls were designed by Frederick L. Ackerman of New York, and are the result of plans based on Cornell's housing experience of sixty years, and on survey of living conditions in the leading women's colleges and co-educational institutions in this country.

The group with its pointed roof line, casement windows and chimneys appears as one large building of English Renaissance architecture. The units with their individual entrances are grouped around a spacious court which is reached through a main entrance arch, located in the center of the long unit facing Thurston Avenue which leads to the campus.

The decorations and furnishings of each unit, together with the architecture of the buildings are distinctly residential in character. This is particularly true of the interior arrangement where formality has been dispensed with and the reception rooms, living rooms, dining rooms and other rooms are grouped in an informal way, as in a home. Each unit has its own style of decoration and furnishing. One recalls an Early American interior; another is modern Gramercy Park style; a third is done in the manner of English Jacobean; and the fourth is Georgian in character.

The girls' quarters are arranged with connecting lavatories between pairs of rooms so that they may be used either singly or in a suite of two. Each dormitory room contains a large closet and a

built-in tray section which eliminates one piece of furniture from the room, giving it more of a living room character.

In additions to the rooms for students, each unit contains accommodations for head resident, night chaperon and guests and two have dormitory accommodations for visiting alumnae. A small sewing room, a small laundry, and club or recreation room which may be used for meetings of one sort and another are features of each unit, but there is also a generous recreation room which may be used by the entire group for social functions such as dances. The buildings are fireproof throughout.

Units Controlled By Self Government Association

Besides a head resident, each unit has a student government organization which is a part of the Women's Self-Government Association of Cornell. The latter includes a president and three vice-presidents for each unit. The head residents who assume their duties with the opening of the building are:

Mrs. Mable D. Conger, of Boston, Mass., a graduate of Lombard College, who for the past year has been hostess at Willard Straight Hall; Mrs. Frederick Biggs of Trumansburg, New York, who was chaperon for the Delta Gamma house at Cornell the past year, and whose children are Cornellians; Miss Mary Elizabeth Cornell, a grand-daughter of Ezra Cornell, who has been supervisor of Practice Teaching in the Virginia State Normal for the past few years at Harrisonburg, Va., and who during the past summer session was head resident of Sage College; and Mrs. Carolyn Thompson Powell of Cleveland, Ohio, a Cornell graduate of the class of 1902.

Domecon students especially interested in artistic and conveniently equipped homes find these halls a standing example and inspiration.

FRESHMEN ARE GUESTS AT PARTY

By KATE ROGERS

The Freshmen were royally entertained at a baby party given for them by the rest of the domecon students on November 21. The novel invitations sent out, announced the party to be given in honor of Betty Domecon. Room 245 was colorfully decorated by the committee in charge, with pink and blue crepe paper and balloons of many hues. Every one appeared in baby clothes to suit the occasion.

Early in the evening dancing was enjoyed by many. Later the clothing department, Miss Monseh representing the foods department, the juniors, and the seniors entertained the group with stunts. The skit given by the clothing department showed the young child's point of view when his mother buys his clothes large enough to fit him for a year or two. It was very cleverly done. Miss Monseh's phonograph record was also very amusing. The seniors depicted the life of a domecon freshman as told in a letter to the folks at home, while the juniors acted the story of a young Miss who had more admirers than she could take care of, and whose attempts to keep them all had a tragic result. After the stunts, refreshments consisting of chocolate milk and cookies were served.

Gertrude Andrews '31 was in charge of the entire party. The chairmen of the respective committees were, Velma Warner, '31, invitations; Helen Adams, '31, decoration; Doris Brown, '31, program; Margaret Elliott, '31, food; and Kate Rogers, '32, clean-up.

Miss Beatrice Billings, who is studying at the College, and has been formerly in extension teaching in Massachusetts, is at present in charge of the Lodge in the absence of Miss Sannie Callan who is at the Clifton Springs Sanitarium. Martha Lodge, the practice house baby, has been adopted.



A VIEW OF THE COURT ENCLOSED BY THE NEW DORMITORY, BALCH HALLS FOR WOMEN



OVERHEARD FROM OVER THERE

By HELEN BURRITT

Jumping Into the New Year in Germany

GERMANY has many quaint customs to celebrate the New Year. One of these is jumping from a chair at the stroke of midnight, a playful way of entering the New Year properly. This is usually followed by foretelling the events of the coming year of each member of the family by melting lead and reading shadows. The mother of the family first puts the melted lead into water, then holds the queer shapes formed before a candle, and reads the future from the shadows cast on the wall. The lead is then passed to the eldest son who also drops it in water and reads his future from the shadows made by the form it has taken. And so on until the youngest child has seen and guessed what the year will bring him. Our Hallowe'en custom of throwing apple peelings over our shoulder to read initials of sweethearts, is also in existence in Germany, but appears at New Years.

In Germany people generally sit up to ring in the New Year, just as we do in America. There are church services for church members, gat restaurant parties for others, and many family parties. Almost every family has its fireworks, and makes its contribution to the welcoming noise. In the homes, Christmas tree candles are lit for the last time, and the family gathers to sing and eat.

German celebrators must have their glühwein (a hot wine) or tea and rum, when the New Year comes in. They always eat pfaankuchen (a kind of cruller) and carp, the scales of which fish they save to carry in their pocketbooks so that they will surely have money throughout the coming year.

In the street on New Year's Day, the German greets everyone whom he meets and wishes him a happy New Year. It is customary, too, for the old women who deliver papers, the milkmen and the janitors, to go around wishing their customers a happy New Year and expecting to receive New Year's gifts of money. They are not disappointed.

New Year Gifts in France

New Year's Day in France is a great holiday, even greater than Christmas. It is the custom to have large family reunions, to go about visiting all one's friends, and to make many gifts. Bonbons are the chief gifts, and the confectioners' shops, especially decorated for the occasion, are the centers of merry-making. A hundred years ago it was estimated that a thousand tons of bonbons were sold in France for New Year's gifts; what must the amount be now?

Wassail

Wassail is an old English custom which originated six or seven centuries ago, when Englishmen passed around their tables a bowl of spiced ale at New Year's, saying, "Wass hael," a Saxon phrase meaning "To your health." The Wassail bowl on the New Year's table is still a well-known custom in England.

It became a popular custom in Scotland, also, although it is not so prevalent now. There, after being passed in the family group, "wassail" was taken to the neighbors and friends, cakes were served and wassails exchanged. This was done at midnight as the new year came in, and the custom was so general that often more people were to be found on the streets at that hour than at mid-day. Custom decreed that groups meeting each other in the streets stop each other to exchange sips from their Wassail bowls, so general merry-making and hilarity resulted to usher in the New Year. The New Year is one of the greatest holidays in Scotland.



MIRROR OF CAMPUS FASHIONS

By ELNORA HOPPER

MODESTY AND MANNERS

Are women becoming more modest? An answer to this question may be found in the length of this season's dresses. Whether the answer is yes or no, modesty to a certain extent is a very desirable quality and we will not go back to question Paris designers as to the cause of their new creations. It has been said that this winter has brought the return of "manners." The long full skirt certainly adds dignity to the figure. Maybe manners have returned, this is one of the things we must leave time to decide.

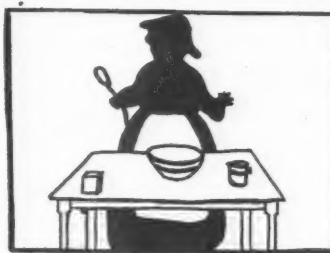
Five outstanding differences in this and last season's offerings may be found here.

1. The feminine figures are accentuated at the waist and hips.
2. The trimming details are less important than the lines and fabric of a gown.
3. Sports and street wear are the exceptions to the rule of longer skirts, but this does not mean that they are straight, for they also have pleats and flares below the knee.
4. The separate dressy coat for winter follows the lines of the dress, fitted at the waist and flared somewhat below.
5. The shoes and bag match the frocks in color and fabric this season.

Distinctive Fashions

The rumor is about that many girls have included in their winter wardrobes an informal dress of crepe, satin or velvet which quickly becomes a formal gown by removing the sleeves. Another quick way to change an informal gown to a formal is to remove the cape which serves as a collar and sleeves for the afternoon dress. What could be more practical and economical for the Dornie girl?

Any one of Cornell's smart co-eds feels that her wardrobe is very incomplete if she does not have a tweed or patterned woolen ensemble.



COOKERY CORNER CAPERS

TWELFTH-NIGHT CAKE

On the twelfth night after Christmas, there is chance for fun which can easily be skipped if the homemaker does not watch her calendar. It is a festivity which makes a family ceremony out of what might have been a cleaning-up process after Christmas.

The English have bequeathed us a Twelfth-Night cake—made according to the accompanying recipe—with which to start the ceremonies at the table. Then, when all adjourn to the living room, there is keen pleasure in sitting by the family hearth watching the crackling pine and holly leap into red and yellow flames, or hiss into a blue flare.

Recipe:

- 1 cup butter
- 1 cup sugar
- 5 eggs
- 3 tablespoons fruit juice
- 1 cup chopped citron
- 1 cup chopped lemon peel
- 1 cup chopped orange peel
- 1 cup almonds cut in strips
- 1 pound currants
- 2 cups pastry flour
- 1 teaspoon ginger
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1 teaspoon allspice
- 1 teaspoon nutmeg

Cream butter. Add sugar gradually and cream thoroughly. Add unbeaten eggs, one at a time, beating until light and fluffy after each egg is added. Add fruit juice with chopped fruit and nuts. Mix and sift flour with spices and fold into first mixture. Bake in a slow oven—250 degrees Fahrenheit—for two hours until firm to the touch in a paper-lined loaf pan.



THE DEANERY POPOVERS

By M. C. SMITH

Dean Fitch addressed the undergraduate women of Cornell at their first mass meeting. In her speech she mentioned the popovers that she often serves to students who drop in the Deanery. The fame of these popovers has spread throughout the campus. Miss Fitch says that they are very simple to make, and she has willingly allowed us to publish her recipe for them.

- 1 cup flour
- 1 egg (unbeaten)
- 1 cup milk
- salt

Drop an unbeaten egg into the flour. Add milk gradually and mix ingredients well. Put mixture in warm well-greased muffin tins or ramekins. Bake in moderately hot oven for 25 minutes.

The
Cornell Countryman

wishes you

a

*Happy and Prosperous
New Year*

and

hopes to number you
and many new
associates
among its list
of friends.

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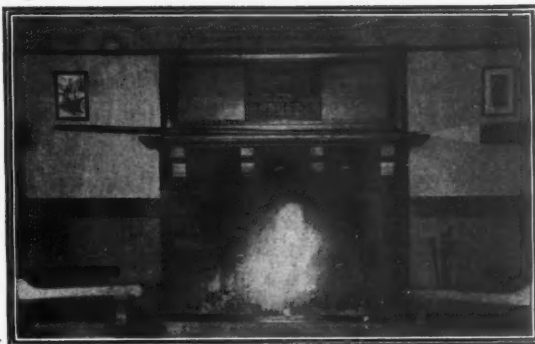
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Cornell



For the Disciples



Foresters



Of Saint Murphius

TAU PHI DELTA

TAU Phi Delta is a social-professional national fraternity of collegiate foresters that was founded at the Pennsylvania State College six years ago. It now has chapters at Pennsylvania State College; University of Washington; and the University of Minnesota. For several successive years the national officers of this fraternity have communicated with the Department of Forestry at Cornell with a view of interesting the foresters at Cornell in organizing a local chapter there.

It is felt that there is a definite need of such an organization here. During the first two or three years of undergraduate work in forestry the students take their work in the Colleges of Arts; Agriculture; and Engineering. The underclassmen have but a mediocre opportunity to become acquainted with the older students and learn about their personal forestry experience and viewpoints. The first forest school of North America was established here at Cornell; it is time that we roused out of our snug complacency and took our place along with other leading schools in establishing a chapter of Tau Phi Delta.

While the Forestry Club has a definite purpose and fulfills it admirably, it cannot in any sense replace a fraternity. All of the schools named above that have a chapter of Tau Phi Delta have live Forestry Clubs and there is no evidence that the Fraternity conflicts with the Club in any way; it is found, rather, that the Fraternity creates interest and enthusiasm with the result that the leaders in the Club and the Department are ordinarily members of the fraternity.

Campus Precedents

The Vets and the B.Chems. each support a professional fraternity and neither has as many students to draw from as we Disciples of Saint Murphius have. The College of Agriculture has two professional fraternities, Alpha Gamma Rho and Alpha Zeta; the Floriculture group nevertheless established a chapter of their own for these two fraternities did not meet their needs. In fact the Foresters appear to be the only professional group in the University that do not have at least one professional fraternity.

There are enough students in the Department of Forestry that are not already members of any fraternity to start a chapter of Tau Phi Delta here. It is expected that freshmen of future classes would join a forestry fraternity in preference to another to the degree that in a period of a few years there would be built up at Cornell a real chapter. There are men, already fraternity members, that would like to see a unit here and would give their support to such a movement. It would appear that Tau Phi Delta is bound to come to Cornell some time and the earlier it is founded, the more future

classes will profit by it. What we need is daring souls with a pioneer's spirit to start the thing. We have learned with interest that the initial chapter of Tau Phi Delta was started at the Pennsylvania State College under severe handicaps and that today it is a thriving body.

CHIEF OF INDIAN FOREST SERVICE VISITS FERNOW

The seniors were fortunate in having the "Chief" set aside his lecture in Forest History, Friday, November 23 so that Jay P. Kinney, Chief Supervisor of the Indian Forest Service, might enlighten the lumberjacks on that line of work. The Indian Forest Service is in the Department of Interior and has charge of 8,000,000 acres of timberland located on Indian reservations almost entirely west of the Mississippi River. There are large amounts of uncut timber in these forests which the service has endeavored to manage on a sustained yield basis. Great pressure has been brought on the men in charge by both the operators and Indians to cut all the timber at once without regard to the future. The Indians are interested in present financial returns for themselves and not for the future generations. The operators claim that in order to operate at a profit they must have enough timber to run a double sawmill. The character and growth of the timber in most places in the West is of such a nature that it will not keep a double band mill running on sustained yield basis for perpetuity. A smaller volume has been left for the next cut than is the custom of the United States Forest Service in order to pacify the short sighted Indians and operators.

Cut Exceeds Growth

The annual cut per year is from 700 to 750 million board feet which exceeds the current annual growth. All of this cut is taken by private sawmills except two sawmills owned by the Indian Forest Service on the Red Lake and Menominee reservations. These sawmills are the only commercial mills operated by the United States government. The mill on the Menominee reservation is operating on a sustained yield basis; a selective method is used cutting to a diameter limit in stands composed of mixed hardwoods and hemlock. The fact that the mill has made profit operating on a sustained yield basis points the way for private operators in the Lake States.

The Indian Forest Service in comparison with the United States Forest Service has identical entrance requirements; promotion is usually not as fast because of the smaller personnel, but one is given more responsibility. Chief Supervisor Kinney worked for seven years with the service before he received a raise. He urged the upperclassmen not to become discouraged when they had a job and didn't get a raise in salary.

PALMER SHOWS WILD LIFE PICTURES TO LUMBER JACKS

PROFESSOR E. L. Palmer of the Nature Study department showed some interesting moving pictures of wild life at a meeting of the Forestry Club, Tuesday evening, November 19. The pictures were a novelty in the club and provided excellent entertainment. We all hope to see some more soon.

After a short business meeting, Professor Hosmer read a letter from our friend and advisor, Saint Murphius. "Murph's" letter was filled with timely advice to the Cornell Foresters, but of it all his ideas of note-keeping are most worthy of mention. Here's what our Saint says: "An' wan av the mosth significant elemints av this vasth change is the divilopmint av the written record, av which the raw matherial is the fayld note."

Yez shpalpeens, do Oi surprise a smirk in the back av the room? Does some half-baked frosh, or some equally half-baked saynior, think thot takin' fayld notes is aisy? 'Tis sure proof he's niver done ut for a livin', holdin' av thim up to shtandard shpite av hashthe an' hunger, heat, cold, wet, thirst, fitague, mosthquitoes, an, intraguin' conversation. An' Oi've seen cruises useless for lack av a note on width av shtrip, perminint plot measurements, taken at great ixpense, useless for lack av data, cosths av all sorts, from cone colliction to brush disposal, useless for lack av species, and ixpert opinions on ivry conceivable subject useless for lack av signature. Mesilf an ould, ignorant, peavy-polin' river pig, Oi've caught shtate foresters, directhors av ixperiment stations, danes av foresth schools, an' assisthant branch chafes av the Foresth Service, takin' notes would make a dom Canuck road monkey blush for shame. 'Tis a disgrace to the American profission. An' to the eternal disgrace av yez all an' yer faculty to boot, Cornell foresters are as bad as annywan else's mangy pups in this respict." A pretty strong dose, but Professor "Jack" Bentley will testify that we need it.

Soccer Shingles Awarded

President "Ken" Adams '30 next called upon Professor J. Nelson Spaeth to distribute the shingles and charms to the members of the soccer team. The mentor of the Arnot Forest said a few words of encouragement and congratulation and encouragement and proceeded to throw the seniors into consternation by asking them of what wood the shingles were made.

The refreshments committee, after having wrestled with the bung of the keg for twenty minutes, announced that cider and doughnuts were in order. The meeting was unanimously adjourned after that announcement.



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Contents and Contributors

February, 1930

A Night Study of Ezra Cornell's Statue.....Cover	The Growth of the Geneva Station.....130
Photo by G. F. Morgan	By U. P. Hedrick, director of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva. Dr. Hedrick gives an account of the development of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station.
Professor Isaac Philips Roberts.....Frontispiece	
Our First Agricultural Banquet.....125	Eight Weeks in the Southern Appalachians.....132
By James E. Rice '90, head of the department of poultry husbandry and professor of poultry farm management. Professor Rice tells the story of the first agricultural banquet held at Cornell, in honor of the "largest" graduating class in agriculture.	By R. K. Adams '30. One of our foresters gets his summer's experience and tells us how it was done.
The State Colleges Expand.....128	New York 4-H News.....133
By Albert R. Mann, dean of the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics. Dean Mann recounts the development of the physical plant of the colleges as planned for the present and future.	Through Our Wide Windows.....134
Five Thousand Farmers go to School.....129	Former Student Notes.....135
By Bristow Adams, editor of publications and professor of rural journalism. Professor Adams tells of a few of the many events that await the visitor to Cornell's annual Farm and Home Week.	The Campus Countryman.....147
	Domecon Doings.....152
	Cornell Foresters.....158



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